

UNION OF THE STATES.

The following remarks says the Ohio Statesman, were lately delivered at New York City on the occasion of a visit by the New York Legislature, to that city.—A deal of twaddle is of late being poured out by heartless orators and fustian writers, on the Union, and if small causes could affect its perpetuity, it would have long since been twaddled to death. Such bursts of eloquence as the following are worthy, peculiarly so, of being kept on record and read by every man, as a blaze of genuine fire among so much thick smoke. Mr. Stanton is a Democratic member of the New York Legislature—one of the men that the people should love to honor, judging from the speech. The following toast was proposed by Mr. Seward:

The City of New York and the State of New York.—Harmony and affection between them, and indissoluble union between them and all the sister States.

Hon. Henry B. Stanton, said: (we copy from the Tribune.)

Frequent reference has been made this evening to the relations which the city of New York sustains to the State and which the State of New York bears to the city. I will allude to relations which both State and city sustain to the other portions of the American confederacy. The distinguished gentleman of my left, (Mr. Seward,) has spoken of a dissolution of the Union. In my judgment, such an event would be one of the greatest calamities which could afflict the nation of the earth. But, sir, while I thus believe, I apprehend no such disaster to the cause of popular institutions. This Union must not, cannot, will not be dissolved. (Loud applause.) It is not based simply on compacts of human invention—it springs from the geographical, commercial, political and social necessities of the American people—it is entwined around by the most hallowed associations of twenty-five millions of freemen—its foundations were laid by our canonized fathers in their great struggle for independence—it is enshrined in the most sacred memories; it is worshipped in the heart of hearts of the grateful sons of patriotic sires, dwelling in every city, and cultivating every plain, from the Arrostook to the Sacramento. For every hand stretched forth to prostrate its pillars, ten thousand hands, with hearts in them, will be uplifted to strike down that hand and bear up those pillars.

Civilization, science, the arts, trade, education, religion, require—nay demand—that this Union be perpetual. Every railway which is constructed, every canal that is excavated, every telegraphic wire that is stretched, every school-house that is built, every newspaper that is printed, every sermon that is preached—whether North or South of Mason and Dixon's line—are each a guarantee for the existence of the Union. Sir, should a convention be assembled in any State for the purpose of dissolving the Union, let the choir of the Blind Asylum sing in its presence that glorious National Hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," as they sang it on our hearing on this day, and that convention so far from being able to dissolve this Union, would itself be dissolved by that choir and that hymn. Those sightless eyeballs, turned imploringly towards Heaven, while thrilling voices chanted:

"The star spangled banner, long long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,"
would call down mercy to melt or lightning to scathe the heart that should meditate the destruction of Freedom's best gift to man, the American Republic. [Loud applause.] The nations look to our example for encouragement in their struggles to throw away their chains. Not for our own sakes only, but for the cause of human liberty throughout the world, this model government must endure. If it existed merely in compacts written on parchment, it might perish. But it is engraven on the tablet of every true American heart. Once, when I had been travelling for many weeks in a foreign land, a stranger among a strange people, hardly recognizing a single word that sounded in my ears, I approached the sea coast of France, and amid a cloud of shipping hovering in a distant harbor, I saw floating from the mast head of a vessel the familiar stars and stripes of my native country. Stretching my hand toward the setting sun, I involuntarily exclaimed,

"Where'er I roam, what other land I see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee."

Sir, that is the sentiment which gushes up from the deep fountains of every American bosom, and that sentiment insures the perpetuity of the Union. (Loud cheers.) Dissolve this Union! There is too much of human progress, human hope, and human well-being involved in its existence, to allow it to be dissolved! I will tell you, sir, what will make our institutions as enduring as time. It is because that, while the people will religiously observe and perform, in their letter and spirit, all constitutional obligations, and will maintain the absolute supremacy of the laws, they will also exercise the freedom of speech and the press, the right of assembling and petitioning, and will resist every encroachment upon the inviolability of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the privileges of the trial by jury. (Loud applause.) Dissolve this Union! Why, sir, the men yet live among us, who have seen a few feeble colonies, scattered along the Atlantic coast, inhabited by less than three millions of people, expand into a confederacy of thirty-one independent States, stretching its territory from the granite shores of New England to the golden strand of California, and from the pine forests of the lakes to the orange groves of the Rio Grande, teeming with twenty-four millions of intelligent and prosperous freemen, and becoming richer in all the elements of true greatness than any nation under heaven. And, sir, the grand-sons of these aged men will live to see this confederacy grow under our glorious Constitution till its population outruns the march of enumeration,

till its territory, washed by two oceans, reaches from the arctic snows of Labrador, to the tropic heats of Panama, and till the sun, as he traverses this wide domain, neither rises upon a master nor sets upon a slave. (Long continued applause.) I conclude by proposing to you the immortal sentiment of Daniel Webster:

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

We presume our readers have been interested and edified with their trip to Negro Land in Dicken's Phantom Ship, and would like to know something more of this almost unknown country. The establishment of the Republic of Liberia in Africa, will in time familiarize the world with the wonders of the interior, and the Liberia Advocate furnishes some interesting information derived from the report of one of the Liberia missionaries, who had returned from an exploring tour of two hundred and fifty-three miles on foot into the country. He passed through thirty villages of the Goulahs, Deys, Queaks, and Condooes. In his report he says:

"Such a country, as we passed through in that missionary tour I have not seen surpassed in either the fifteen West India Islands, which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Islands. It is an elevated mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running most generally parallel with the line of coast—from northwest to southwest—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveler, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface, as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains, which gently slope down to the level country lying between them."

"It is a well-watered country. During the eight hours travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours, or two and a half at one time, without coming to some beautiful stream of cool and very pure water, either a tributary of the St. Paul's or some of the smaller rivers which intersect that African Canaan. And here it may be proper to add, that my attention was directed to an examination of the adaptation of these streams to the purpose of machinery, sites for mills, &c., and I hesitate not to affirm that, within the Goulah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where at any time during the year good water power may be obtained for any of the purposes which an enterprising community or agriculturalists and mechanics may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found plenty of water in the different streams."

"It is well timbered land. Through an extensive forest of acres, of miles which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense height, which reared their towering heads and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored ministers of the Liberia Annual Methodist Conference, who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God had given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees, and my journal, kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five feet, as the circumference of many of them six feet from the ground. Let me remark that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlement of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled anywhere within the torrid zone. From a species of poplar, soft and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the teak, a variety of mahogany, a beautiful species of hickory, very abundant at Cape Palmas, the iron wood, the brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an almost endless supply may be found."

"It is an exceedingly fertile soil. The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable, without much effort, and through which a footpath only conducts the traveler, is the best proof of this. But the grain, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics all concentrate here and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth, and an abundance almost incredible. I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in the Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst into maturity, it was found as good and equal in fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country. As to coffee, I will only borrow the words of the report as a comment on themselves: "Coffee of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated to any extent." It is a country where tobacco, that great article of commerce, may be cultivated in any quantity with great success."

"But the region in the vicinity of Liberia is one of great mineral wealth. This remains for science fully to develop, but we confidently arrive at this conclusion from what has been discovered. Of the Gold Coast your committee say right when they assert that 'England has received all together \$20,000,000 of gold from Africa."

Liberia is adjacent to the Gold Coast. But I would speak of what is better than gold—iron. And such is the purity of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces; they need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them of ore, so pure that when heated it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c., out of this ore without the process of smelting."

THE CURRENCY-CALIFORNIA GOLD.

Among the prominent, perhaps the most prominent of the arguments adduced by the advocates of a paper currency is, that of its, as they allege, absolute necessity—that there is not, and never can be a sufficiency of coin for the wants of business, and hence issues of paper representatives of value must be resorted to.

Without stopping to expose the fallacy of the assumption that representatives of the standard of value can never increase the amount of the value itself, we will pass directly to the question of the lack of coin for business purposes, and show by the figures, that however plausible that assertion may have heretofore appeared, it cannot be true in the future. The amount of gold and silver annually being produced at this time, is so enormous, that but a short time is necessary to make the additional amount thus added to the circulating medium greater than the entire amount of bank paper now in existence. To illustrate this:

It appears by the estimates at the Custom House at San Francisco, that the amount of gold exported thence during the fifteen months ending with the 13th December, 1850, was upwards of sixty millions (\$60,000,000) dollars! The total imports during the same time was a trifle over \$4,000,000—over \$3,000,000 of which was from foreign countries; leaving but about \$1,000,000 as received from the United States. Of this \$60,000,000 exported, it is calculated that at least three-fourths found its way to the United States; or, to make the calculation still safer, say two-thirds, which would leave a balance of import of coin of near forty millions of dollars! From the best information derived from that region, it appears probable that the amount of gold dust raised will rather increase than diminish for years to come, owing to the introduction of machinery, employment of capital, and systematic operations in its production.

By statistical tables recently laid before Congress, it appears that the entire amount of bank paper in circulation in the United States is \$131,365,526. The import of gold then, would replace this entire sum in a little more than three years—one-half of which time has already passed. Where then is the necessity of a paper currency for the wants of business? Do not these facts and figures effectually dissipate the bugbear argument raised by bank advocates that without banks we would be left without a currency—without the means of trade and commerce—and the country would inevitably be ruined? They most certainly do; and it cannot be long before the specious humbug will be properly understood by the people of our country. They will understand that so far from banks being necessary for public benefit, they are simply necessary for the benefit of a few individuals. That they are simply contrivances, not for increasing the amount of actual current value, for that they cannot do, but contrivances for speculating off the real value, the real currency of the country. They are employed as a means of speculation by individuals, and the constitutional currency of the country is the basis upon which they operate.

It may be objected to this that notwithstanding all the reported increase of gold, it is still as scarce as ever. That there is not apparently more in circulation through the country than before its discovery. To this the answer is most obvious. The banks having control of the entire currency of the country, are directly interested in preventing it. Give the constitutional currency now in the country a general circulation, and their business would be done—"Othello's occupation would be gone"—hence it is all secured and hoarded up in bank vaults in eastern cities, and their paper issued in lieu of it, and the people thus deprived of the only true and rightful currency, and forced to make use of the only thing left—it is pictured representative—paying the banker an enormous share for the privilege of so doing. Such is the effect of banking upon the interests of the mass of the people. They are debared by it of the use of gold and silver to any considerable extent, and forced to take paper in its stead; and the very necessity thus created, is taken advantage of by the banks and they are forced to pay a large bonus for the privilege of using this worthless rag currency—in the language of a most erudite cell, "swindling at the rate of fifty-five per cent!"

And further, as if to cap the climax of the monstrous wrong inflicted upon the people by the present banking system, in Ohio banks are exempted in a great measure from taxation—from bearing any fair proportion of public burdens; and a powerful party is found sustaining them in this. We have now under our hand a whig paper from a neighboring county, published last week, which rises its hands in pious horror at the bare thought of a proposition in the present Legislature to tax banks as other property! It declares that it would be a great wrong, a "violation of the Constitution," to do anything of the kind! Think of these things, ye bank and tax-ridden people of Ohio, and be prepared to repeat the decision so decisively given last fall on the subject.

An English writer says, "Victoria is queen of England, but public opinion is king."

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

JAS. R. MORRIS, PROPRIETOR.
WOODSFIELD, OHIO, APRIL 9, 1851.

A communication from "A Citizen" will appear next week.

MAIL FAILURE.

The mail from Fairview to this place entirely failed coming last Monday evening; we are therefore without our usual exchanges. This will account for the want of news items in to-day's paper.

The news by telegraph also possesses little or no interest.

The vote taken in Belmont on subscribing \$100,000 to the stock of the Central Ohio Railroad, has resulted against subscription.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We shall republish the new Constitution before long, from the correct copy to be furnished by the Secretary of State. In the mean time we hope every voter will give the instrument, as already published, a careful perusal. We believe it is infinitely better than the old one, and so believing, we are prepared to give it our support.

On the third Tuesday of June next, the people of the State will be called upon to vote yea or nay, on its adoption. This will, therefore, be an important election, and all should be prepared to vote understandingly.

The following Sections from the 8th Article, we deem among the best features of the New Constitution:

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever; and all debts incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund hereinafter provided for as the same shall accumulate.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one, and two of this article, no debt whatever shall hereafter be created by or on behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation whatever, nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, or association, in this State or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, city, town or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company, corporation or association.

The following Sections from the 12th Article are equally important:

SEC. 1. The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax for county or State purposes.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal, and the value of all property so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues, of every description, (without deduction,) of all banks now existing or hereafter created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt.

SEC. 5. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 6. The State shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvements.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTED FOR THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY, BY THE MORSE LINE.
BOSTON, April 7, 1851.

Editor Spirit of Democracy.

The Post appears this morning with the name of Robert Rantoul, Jr., withdrawn from its columns as the democratic candidate for Congress from the second district. Much interest is felt in the result of the Congressional election.

PRIZE FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, April 7, 1851.

Two rowdies named George Zimmerman and George Dinsmore, accompanied by a gang of rowdies left this city on Saturday night for the borders of Virginia to fight a prize fight. It is reported that the parties met to day, and Zimmerman was victorious.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.

Proceeds of Jenny Lind's first concert at this place will be upwards of \$10,000. The tickets averaged about nine dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, April 7th, P. M.

The Georgia arrived at this port from Chagres at 7 o'clock this evening, with advices from San Francisco to the 5th March. Business at San Francisco generally dull, but little rain had fallen. No choice for U. S. Senator. The most prominent candidates are T. Butler King and Mr. Wetherell, whigs, and Col. Fremont, democrat. Mr. King lacked but six votes of being elected at one time.

MARRIED—On the 3d inst., by Thomas McMahon, Esq., Mr. ROBERT S. HUTCHESON, Printer, and Miss ESTHER WALTERS, all of this county.

Alas! poor ROBERT, who would have imagined that the insidious disease which carried thee off would have been so sudden. But the winged god drew his bow, and the relentless arrow but too surely pierced the heart of the unsuspecting victim. He's gone, and it is no use lamenting over it. We can only say in the language of the poet:

"May thy life be virtue's type,
And thy proof need no correction,
And may thy fruits be always ripe,
And may all perfection.
May thy case be free of pi,
And thou be willing to distribute
Unto all thy friends who sigh,
And ask thee to contribute."

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT.

That whenever Dr. Rogers's Syrup of Liverwort and Tar has been introduced, it is superseded every other Cough Medicine before the public. This is wholly owing to its truly wonderful medicinal virtues.
For sale by E. M. Morris, Woodsfield.
See advertisement in another column.

Clothing Store!

M. BURBACHER & Co. have taken the room formerly occupied by H. Holland, where they have a large assortment of all kinds of Ready-Made Clothing, which they will sell as low as any other Establishment this side of the Blue Ridge.
Also, Cutting out and Customer Work executed in the best workman like manner. A pretty good suit can be had for five dollars.
April 9, 1851.

JOSEPH CARPENTER'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as Administrators of the estate of Joseph Carpenter, late of Monroe county, deceased.
CORNELIUS SULLIVAN,
JACOB WINEMILLER, Adm'rs.
April 9, 1851.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Woodsfield, Ohio, on the first day of April, A. D. 1851, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington City, D. C.

Acker, Samuel	Miner, Solomon
Ammons, Henry	McCammon, Robt.
Agin, David	Miller, Catherine
Beaver, Daniel	Morris, Samuel
Bever, Catherine	McGeel, Nancy
Brown, Geo. W.	Michael, James
Bracy, John	Morris, B. H.
Brock, Anne Eliza	McCammon, Rebecca
Bevens, Mr.	Miller, Michael, (German)
Bidenham, J. F.	McFadden, John
Beach, John	Morris, Miss Mary
Coburn, John	Miller, Samuel
Cronan, Samuel	Newel, James
Cumston, John	Osborn, Thomas
Devaul, Zenas	Oxley, Joel M.
Davison, Miss	Phillips, Rev. Jeremiah
Ellis, Chas. P.	Piatt, Simon
Ellis, Chas.	Payne, Isaiah
Estill, Edmund	Piper, Nicholas
Egertwine, Jacob	Rabie, Isaac Esq.
Flick, Michael	Raas, Michael
Guthrie, Catherine	Rickey, William
Green, Hannah	Skinner, D.
Gallahan, John	Stebbins, Mr. C. M.
Gallahan, George	Striver, Evan
Gallagher	Schori, Benedict (German)
Grady, Caroline Miss	Steel, William
Grist, John	Smith, Miss Nancy
Gray, Susan B. Miss	Scarborough, Joseph
Haney, Evan, or David	Smith, Isaac
Cline	Smyth, John
Hamilton, Jacob	To the heirs of Lieut.
Kearhart, John	Richard Talbot of A.
Kennedy, Joseph	American Revolution
Knight, James	Twiss, Charles
Leonard, Nathaniel, (German)	Thorn, James C.
Long, Jacob	Wolf, Mr. Peter
Luke, William J.	Workman, Isaac
Lowy, Isaac	White, Mrs. Mary J.
Lashaw, Charlotte, 2	Welman, Albert E.
Loyd, Mrs. Hannah	Walters, Joseph
Luing, Randolph	Young, Isaac
Lupton, Miss Elizabeth	Yockey, Mr.

Persons calling for said letters will please say they are advertised.
April 9, 1851.

ELIZABETH JEFFRIES' ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as Administrators of the estate of Elizabeth Jeffries, late of Monroe county, deceased. JOHN KEYSER, Adm'r.
April 9, 1851.

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 45.]

AN ACT providing for School Districts, and School District meetings; prescribing the duties of District Officers; and Clerks and Treasurers of townships; and increasing the State and County Common School Funds.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the trustees of each incorporated township in this State, where the same has not already been done, shall meet, after giving twenty days notice by posting up written or printed notices in at least four of the most public places in the township, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and proceed to lay off such township into school districts, in the manner best calculated for the convenience of the inhabitants thereof, and best designed to promote the interests of common schools in such township; and the township clerk shall make a record of such districts in a book kept specially and solely for the record of school districts, specifying the corners and describing the boundary lines of each district by reference to land lines and other localities, in such manner as that the several boundaries may be determined without survey, giving to each district a number by which it may be officially known, and such record shall be authenticated by the signatures of the said trustees and clerk.

SEC. 2. That the township trustees shall have power, at any time between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in September, on the written request of five freeholders living within each of the districts to be affected by such change, to make, alter, or abolish any school district or districts, if, in the opinion of a majority of such trustees, the convenience of the public and the interests of the schools require such change; but prior to such action the trustees, at least twenty days notice shall be given at the time, place and object of their meeting, by posting up written or printed notices in at least four of the most public places within the districts to be affected by the action of such meeting, and, upon examination, the trustees shall make any new district, or change the lines of any old district, the township clerk shall make a record of such changes in the book of school districts, and specify anew all the lines and boundaries of all the districts which may have been changed, which record shall be authenticated as in the first instance by the signatures of the said trustees and clerk.

SEC. 3. That where the public convenience and the interests of education require it, a school district may be composed of parts of two or more townships; but in the formation or alteration of such district, the same notice shall be given in each township from which any portion of such fractional district is to be taken, as is required under the second section of this act; and the trustees of the several townships interested, shall meet, at the written request of five freeholders, and proceed to fix the boundaries of such district, a majority of the trustees of each township assenting; and such fractional district shall be numbered and the boundaries in full be described in the book of school districts belonging to, and by the clerk of, the township in which the school house for such district is located, and the clerks of the other townships shall enter a record of only that portion of the boundary line which is in their township, where such record is being made, which several records shall be authenticated by the signatures of the trustees and clerk.

SEC. 4. That it is hereby made the duty of the township clerk of each township in this State where school districts have already been laid off and numbered, to make a complete record of such districts, specifying the corners and describing the boundary lines, in the manner and as required in the first section of this act, and authenticate such record at the period of making it, by his official signature; and it is further made the duty of the township clerk to furnish to the auditor of the county a certified copy of all the records required under the provisions of the foregoing sections.

ANNUAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETING.

SEC. 5. There shall be held in each school district, on the second Monday in April of each year, a meeting of the tax-payers and householders of such district, publicity of the time and place of which shall be given by the district clerk, by posting up notices in at least three public places within the district, ten days before the time of such meeting, and a meeting shall be called, shall be held at the school house, or, if there be none, then at such place as the directors shall designate. At such annual meeting, the voters, the same being householders or resident tax-payers in the district, including aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, shall organize by the appointment of a chairman, and the district clerk shall act as secretary, or, in his absence, a secretary pro tempore shall be appointed; and the voters present shall transact all business of the district not otherwise provided for by law, shall elect, by ballot, the several district officers; shall determine, by vote, upon the erection or purchase of a schoolhouse, or the purchase or lease of ground on which to erect such house, and how the money to be raised for such purchase, shall determine what amount of tax shall be levied by the directors for such purpose, and shall determine the amount which shall be levied for the purchase of books, for the school district library. That upon the organization of a new district, a meeting of the voters in such district, for the above specified purposes, shall be immediately called by posting up, ten days prior to such meeting, in at least three public places within the district, notices, signed by five voters resident in such new district, specifying the time and place of such meeting. That special meetings of the voters may be called in any district, by the directors, by giving twenty days notice, which notice shall state especially the object or objects of such meeting, and the voters shall have power to transact at such meeting, the business which is set forth in the notice, and no tax shall be levied by such special meeting unless the notice shall state especially that such tax is proposed to be levied, and the object of the tax. That if the district clerk shall fail or neglect to give the required notice for the annual district meeting on the second Monday in April, then it shall be lawful for the voters to call a meeting at any time between the second Monday in April and the third Friday in September, by giving the notice required by this section.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS.

SEC. 6. That the officers of each school district, except where otherwise provided by special law, shall consist of a board of three directors, a clerk, and a treasurer. In all districts already organized, there shall, at each annual district meeting, be elected one director, who shall serve for three years, and one clerk and one treasurer, who shall each serve for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. If a vacancy occurs in the office of director from any cause, the township clerk, upon being notified of the fact by the district clerk, shall appoint a director to fill the vacancy until the next annual district meeting; and if a vacancy occurs in the office of clerk or treasurer, the board of directors shall appoint such officer or officers until the next annual district meeting. Upon the organization of a new district, the voters qualified to vote at district elections shall vote for three directors, one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, specifying the time on each ballot, and the individual receiving the highest number of votes for each term shall be declared elected for such term; and thereafter, annually, each district shall elect but one director, the directors, clerk and treasurer, shall meet and take an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of the offices to which they are elected, and to promote the interests of education in their district, which oath may be administered by one of the directors.

DIRECTORS—THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

SEC. 7. That the board of directors, and their successors in office in each district, shall be a body politic and corporate in law, with power to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in any court of law or